



Right: A Shepherd from the plains in a sheepskin "Suba"

Left: A girl from "Bujak" in a short, wide and accordion pleated skirt. White stockings and boots. The hem of the shawl is ruffled and her apron is embroidered with open work patterns.

Women's Peasant Dress:

The costumes, although varying according to the different places, do have similar traits. The fashions of the **Sakoz** women has wide and extensive outlines. The slimness of the waist is lost beneath many silk fringes, ribbons and frills, unlike the **Matyo** fashion which likes to exaggerate the slender figure by raising the bonnet and hat and has a gorgeously embroidered apron over a long, full skirt. The skirt, though long, is always stuck out at the bottom, a secret known only to the **Maytos** which is wired to keep its shape and the edge oscillates rhythmically as the women walks. This is called **hondorgos** and it means to swing about. The skirts of the **Paloc** women is finely pleated and has the shape of a church bell, while the distinguished-looking **Kalotaszek** skirt, turned up at the sides, remind us of a tulip bud and is sienderizing. As is noted, the skirt or **szoknya** varies in length, width and cut and is always adorned with an apron. Commonly, dark colors are worn except on festive occasions.

The shirtwaist is very plain and has elbow length sleeves or reaches to the wrist. Most of the blouse, however, is hidden beneath a brilliant embroidered and fringed shawl, folded cornerways, crossed in front, fastened by a large broach and tucked under the skirt or tied in back. In contrast to the gay embroideries of **Mezokovezd**, set on a dark background and which adorns the aprons and blouses of the **Maytos**, the women of **Kalocsa** use white material to set off the brilliant colors of their needlework. Tight fitting bodices laced into clasps and buckles are worn almost everywhere but mostly for special events; some very plainly and others decorated with beads, braid and passementerie. The tulle applique kerchiefs and white scalloped blouses of the women of **Buzsak** differ greatly from the starched headgear and heavy fringed silk shawls of the **Ersekvakert** beauties or the high peaked embroidered bonnet of the young matron of **Verpelet**. Interesting to note is the way married women are distinguished from single girls. They wear a head-kerchief bound around the forehead and tied behind their heads while the girls wear braids and go bareheaded. On the feet, they wear embroidered mules or **papucs**, a slipper type shoe.

National Costumes, Men:

The National costumes for men is the exact replica on our front cover. Tight fitting trousers, resembling the riding habit, has pockets in front designed with black braiding. The legs of the trousers are

The great composer and conductor, Ference Erkel (1801-1893) was the founder of the Hungarian opera. He composed the opera "Hunyadi Laszlo" (1884) and "Bank Ban" (1861) and also the Hungarian National Anthem.

The first statues ever erected of George Washington on the European continent was in City Park, Budapest.

At the estuary of the Ference Channel near Bezdan, Janos Mihalik, (1818-1892) hydraulic engineer, constructed the first sluice-dam of Europe which is still one of the most perfect examples of its kind on the Continent.

The world-known fame of the paprika, sweet red pepper, originates from the town of Szeged in Hungary.

Budapest is the only spa which is an equally ideal spot as a summer or winter-resort with her surrounding hills, pleasant climate, picturesque shores of the Danube, the many baths with their plentiful supply of soft warm water and sand beaches, and the numerous recreations and sports.

Coloman Kando, engineer (1896-1913) was the first person to render high tension alternating current suitable for the electrification of railways.

The Ference Liszt National Hungarian Academy of Music was established in 1875. Its first president and professor for 10 years was Ference Liszt.

The inventor of matches was the Hungarian Janos Irinyi about 1845 who sold his invention for 60 Austrian florins (\$25.00). He thought it wasn't worth more than that.

In 1828, Anyos Jedlik (1800-1895) a Benedictine Monk constructed the first electromagnetic engine and invented the dynamo in 1861.

Charles Mathesz is a blind pianist and composer of South Bend, Indiana, who gives recitals and has his works presented by the Chicago and Minneapolis Symphonies.

The city of Eger is surrounded by vineyards and their red wine, called Bull's Blood because of its deep, dark red color, is the best in Hungary. The taste and flavor of which is superb.

At the age of 26, Sandor Petofi, the greatest of Hungarian lyric poets, was fluently versed in Latin, French, German, English, Italian and Greek.

The average number of persons benefiting from health resort recreation during the summer season in Budapest is about 4000.

The author of the Hungarian Hymn (1836) was Mihaly Vorosmarty who was considered the greatest of poets in the period during the Hungarian Reformation.

hidden under the high, shiny black boots. At one time, like all horsemen, the Hungarians wore spurs on their boots mostly for the sake of smartness and to be able to beat the rhythm of the dance with the jingle of their spurs. This clicking of heels and tapping of boots, is considered quite an art in folk dancing. Unusual feature of the white shirt is the abnormally long sleeves, richly embroidered (differing only as to the customs of each town) and reaches to the finger tips where it measures 2/3 of a yard or more around the cuffs. A neat black vest, called **lajbi**, decorated only with plain silver or gold buttons and a few braided designs complete the outfit. They wear dark felt hats with a small upcurved brim and is invariably decked with sprigs of fresh flowers or stalks of grass, giving way to warm lambskin caps in winter.

Peasant Dress and Coats, Men:

In rural districts and on the Alföld of Hungary many years ago, the farmers, in summer time wore garments of this description. The most striking part of which was the trousers or **Gatyak** made of white material for dress and dark colors for work which was gathered or pleated around the waist and was so wide it resembled two skirt-like trouser legs. A straight apron sometimes adorned the front. The **Ing** or shirts were very plain and much like the description given above for the National costumes, but as equally varied as some of the women's blouses, over which they wore sleeveless jackets. The men wore double-breasted coats called **Dolmany** or **Bekacs**. From the embroidery on the front of the shirt and the braiding and buttons on the **lajbi**, you could tell from which village the man came and also if it were near or far from a town. The further isolated the village, the richer the braiding and the more numerous the jingling of silver buttons. Different from any other part of the country are the **Szekelys** of Erdely where pure white felt **nadrág** (pants) and **mellény** (vest) with black braiding are worn. The **Szekelys** are famous for their beautiful wood carving.

Perhaps the most interesting of all garments is worn by the shepherds tending their enormous herds of horses, cattle and sheep which graze on the endless plains, **Puszta**, of the **Hortobogy**. It is the Hungarian **Szur** of Asiatic origin which dates back several thousand years. Hardly imaginable is the Hungarian peasant without a **szur**, as this is his coat and his best suit. They wear it year-round; in winter against the cold, in summer against the heat. A special **szur** (felt) cloth is made out of sheep's wool, generally of a yellowish color which is battled and fulled in a fulling Mill till it is quite close and flexible. The coat itself is long with straight sleeves that are never utilized by the arms but hangs over the shoulders like a cape. It has broad lapels and a square-cut sailor collar, fastened in front by two leather straps with a buckle over the chest. The **szur** is decorated by cloth applique which edges the reverse, sleeves and collars as well as the side pieces and the bottom. The shape and pattern, though varying, is based on certain traditions which prescribes how many and what patterned cloth stripes must ornament the coat. Usually, peaked felt caps are worn.

Similar to the **szur** is the sleeveless **suba** and is still worn in the Caucasus. It, too, is a long coat which sumptuously envelops the wearer down to the ground; the woolly side worn on the inside in winter, outside during the summer. The cut is rather complicated and the sewing requires great care; made from 11 different shaped pieces. The ornamentations of the **suba** consists of embroidered flowers, stiffened into geometrical forms, as the round-shaped or egg-shaped rose; otherwise, in natural form but always and everywhere the intended shape is brought out completely with a perfect and clear out-line, sharp and exact.

Space permitting, much more could be said about the peasant's clothes and certainly about the latest fashions worn by the aristocrats. However, we wish to close with one word of praise about the Hungarian furrier and tailor in view of their great skill cutting and sewing of outer garments and overcoats which has won them a prominent place in Hungarian art, attracted and irresistibly conquered also the neighboring peoples of other nations.

The designer of the famous "Model T" for Henry Ford in 1910 was the engineer, Joseph Galamb.

Tivadar Puskas, one time assistant of Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, USA, founded the Telephonic News Service in Budapest before the days of universal radio broadcasting in 1893. News was broadcast to interested subscribers by a special device over the Telefon Hirmondo (Telephone Herald).



ST. STEPHEN'S DAY

The 20th day of August is "St. Stephen's Day" and is the greatest holiday of the year throughout the nation. This day is the scene of much colorful ceremony when dignitaries of church, state and representatives of the people from all parts of the land join in the great procession. Then, St. Stephen's right hand, embalmed and sacredly preserved for nearly nine centuries, is carried through the streets of the capital, followed by a great and notable procession of the people, while devout religious ceremonies are performed, showing the gratitude of the people for their first Christian king.

Stephen was the son of Duke Gezsa, one of the reigning families of Hungary and was baptized after the first martyr. The Hungarian nation looks upon his baptism as the turning-point in its history for he became in course of time, King Stephen, and through his influence and powerful personality, Hungary took her place among the ranks of the foremost nations of the West.

No Hungarian king comes to the throne and is acknowledged the ruler of the nation until he has been crowned with the identical crown of St. Stephen. There is no more interesting relic in the treasure chambers of all Europe than the crown itself which first adorned the head of the sainted king. A picture of the Saviour is embedded in the crown, indicating the Christian character of a converted nation and is surrounded by the sun and moon and two trees, while the figures of the twelve apostles, each having an appropriate Latin inscription, are also found in the crown which is encrusted with pearls and diamonds and precious stones. Besides these pictures are representations of the archangels, Michael and Gabriel; of the four saints, Damianus, Dominic, Cosmus and George; of two Greek emperors and the Hungarian Gezsa, father of St. Stephen.